



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

or three days are given the people to assemble; the party offended has his first choice, and cuts it from the living victim; then follow the others according to their social ranks, and cut according to their preference. In the middle ages crimes against royal persons were punished by quartering the guilty; sometimes the wrists or feet were cut off before execution. In all times criminals or despots have had the cruel fancy of mutilating their victims.

The author presents an instructive table giving the observations of forty cases. The practice most common is where the assassin after the homicide, greatly excited and out of himself, begins at once to section the head, to make sure of death, and to do away with the part most liable to cause recognition; then follow the inferior and superior members. Sometimes fatigued by the struggle and the emotion, the assassin waits till the next day, sleeping soundly during the night.

Dépeçage can be practiced in case of accidental death, by dismemberment for conveniently carrying the body. Some aids in examination are: the teeth, surface of body, length and color of hair, scars, tattooing; wounds by both fire-arms and knife, indicating more than one operation; or some parts well sectioned and others badly; direction of the cuts, showing left or right-handed person; way of tying knots, packing or sewing, indicating a sailor or a woman; way of disarticulation, indicating a cook; bloody hands, direction of the drops of blood, instruments stained, or clothes torn or stained; general disorder in location; rate of putrefaction, especially rapid in those succumbing from great fatigue; if cut soon after death, there is hemorrhage, so putrefaction is slow; but it is rapid if "dépeçage" is long delayed; the flow, coagulation, and infiltration of blood, and separation of the wound leave no doubt. If there are traces of inflammation, or change of color of the ecchymoses, these indicate that the wounds were made during life.

Although the publication of such details provokes imitation, or forces the murderer to improve his methods; yet observations are reunited, compared and commented upon; this is a compensation, and can be utilized by the state.

Le Crime en pays Créoles. Dr. A. CORRE. Paris, 1889. pp. 314.

This book is a sketch in criminal ethnography. It is a natural history of crime; but of distinct races under metropolitan assimilation. The author gives a general insight into the evolution of delinquency and crime among the Creoles inhabiting Martinique, Guadeloupe and Guguane in the Atlantic ocean, and Réunion in the Indian ocean. These contain in all 450,000 inhabitants, of whom one tenth is white. There are the black Creole as distinguished from the black Africans; the white Creoles and the white Europeans, and a mongrel race coming from the union of these.

Criminality here is influenced rather by the social conditions than by racial factors. In the time of slavery the negro, a passive and almost negative being, committed less crime than the white man. At the time of emancipation the blacks gave themselves to abominable acts; the white population was so reduced as to have scarcely any influence on crime. The colored population increased in power as the field of its appetites enlarged. Criminality increased proportionally to the population, however. If social development is a cause of crime, it is also a corrector and reducer of dangerous impulses through the collective education on which it reposes. Emancipation certainly ameliorated the negro. But assimilation makes the number of crimes formidable, for in a rapid evolution the weak and impotent, remaining behind, furnish the largest number of criminals. The negro and white man have distinct physical organizations, and as a result distinct social aptitudes. The most advanced social organization is not comprehended by the

negro; extreme liberty without the control of the white man brings him back almost to the ancestral savagery. The negro kills with little or no premeditation; is sure to obey the sexual appetite; is seldom guilty of infanticide or any atrocious suppression of descendants. The negro is very tolerant, has few needs which oblige him to struggle; is contented, if he can be lazy.

The Hindoos are isolated from the Creoles, but not in castes; their offences show a certain degenerative refinement in motive or execution; they will not submit to tyranny of masters; debauch, adultery and jealous rivalries involve them in their worst offences; they learn skill and foresight, and are almost professionals in crime. Creolian and Hindoo criminalities conserve their own ethnic and sociological characteristics. The author concludes this study in criminal ethnography by giving a detailed enumeration of measurements and observations to be made in the anthropological study (properly speaking) of colonial criminality.

De la Criminalité en France et en Italie; étude médico-légale. DR. ALBERT BOURNET. Paris, 1884. pp. 153.

The author is a pupil of Lacassagne. The book is important as treating of the statistical criminology of France and Italy. The following are some of the general conclusions:—

1. In France criminality has more than tripled; this increase is due especially to the modifications of legislation; crimes against the person have varied little, but rather increased than diminished. Corsica, where crimes are still very frequent, is a veritable disturbing element. Crimes against property are diminishing.

2. In Italy crimes of blood are three times more numerous than in France, and murder is six times as frequent.

3. Assassination is on the increase in France, while in Italy it is diminishing; yet it remains twice as frequent as in France.

4. There is a notable diminution in poisonings in both countries, the number being the same in the two countries.

5. Violations and crimes against chastity are infinitely less frequent in Italy. In France these crimes are increasing at a frightful rate, especially among children.

5. In France infanticide is twice as frequent as in Italy; while parricide is twice as frequent in Italy as in France. Abortion is about the same in both countries.

7. In France and Italy the law of antagonism between suicides and crimes of blood is manifest; in France suicide has been constantly increasing, especially in the army, where it has doubled within the last ten years.

Ueber die Körperlichen und geistigen Eigenthümlichkeiten der Verbrecher. DR. v. HÖLDER. Archiv für Anthropologie, Januar, 1889.

The writer gives a short survey of facts taken from his varied and extensive experience as guardian of the insane and administrator of penal justice and prisons. His craniological remarks and his distinctions between insanity and criminality are especially valuable.

Though many characteristics are common to the insane and criminal, one is not justified in doing away with freedom of will; for criminals are not sick, like the insane. It is impossible from cranial asymmetries to conclude as to psychical characteristics. Physical signs of degeneration indicate nothing further than the presence of a tendency to psychical degeneration. It is scarcely a pardonable error to consider every man with these characteristics as a predestined criminal, as some of the Italian school would do (Garofalo).

The great influence of occupation, education, poverty, rough-handling and misery is self-evident. In such cases, where the tendency has